

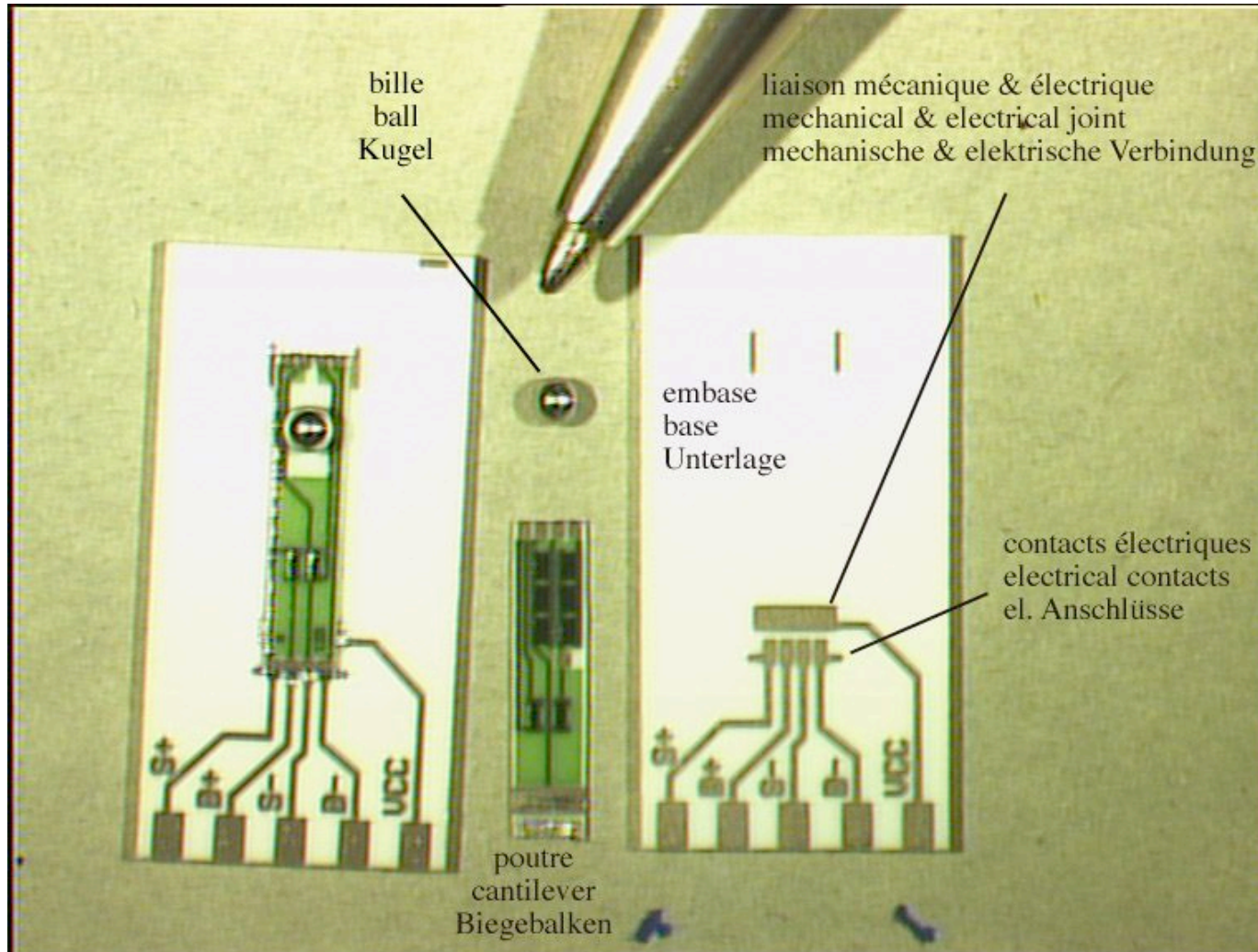
# HIGH-STRENGTH CERAMIC SUBSTRATES FOR THICK-FILM SENSOR APPLICATIONS

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1. Sensile Technologies, Lausanne, Switzerland, [www.sensile.com](http://www.sensile.com)
2. EPFL-LPM, Lausanne, Switzerland, [lpm.epfl.ch](http://lpm.epfl.ch)

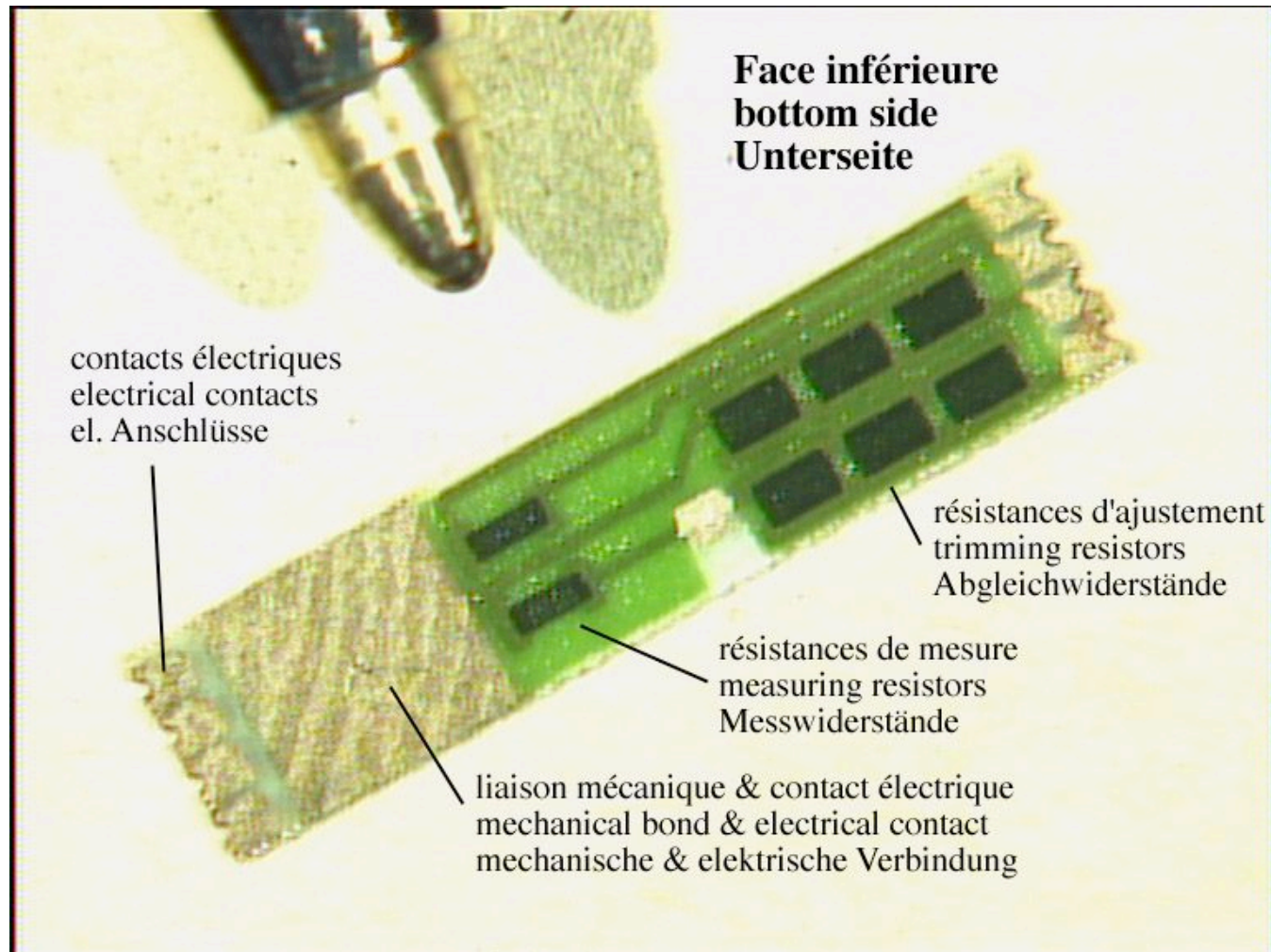
# Principle: a simple force cell

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# Alumina cantilever

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# Piezoresistive thick-film sensors

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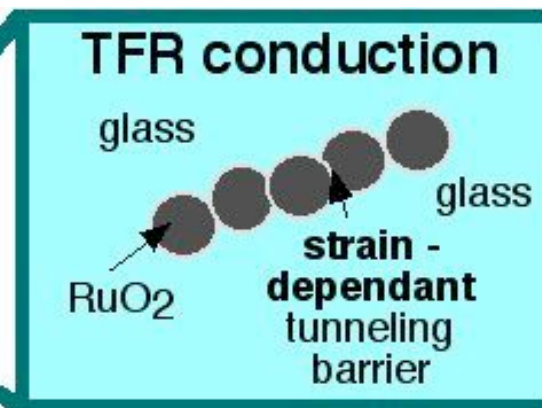
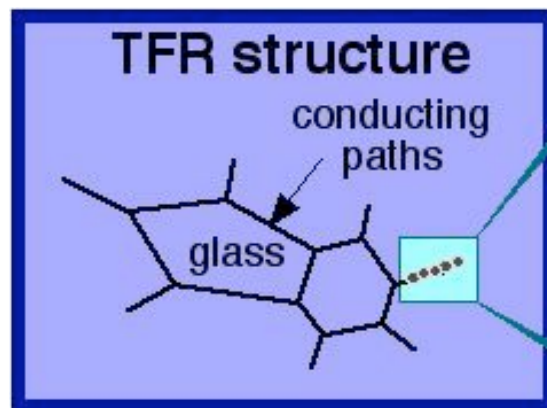
Thick-film resistors possess a **piezoresistive effect**.

**Gauge factor** = rel. variation / strain =  $(\Delta R/R) / \epsilon$

The **gauge factor** is typ. 12.

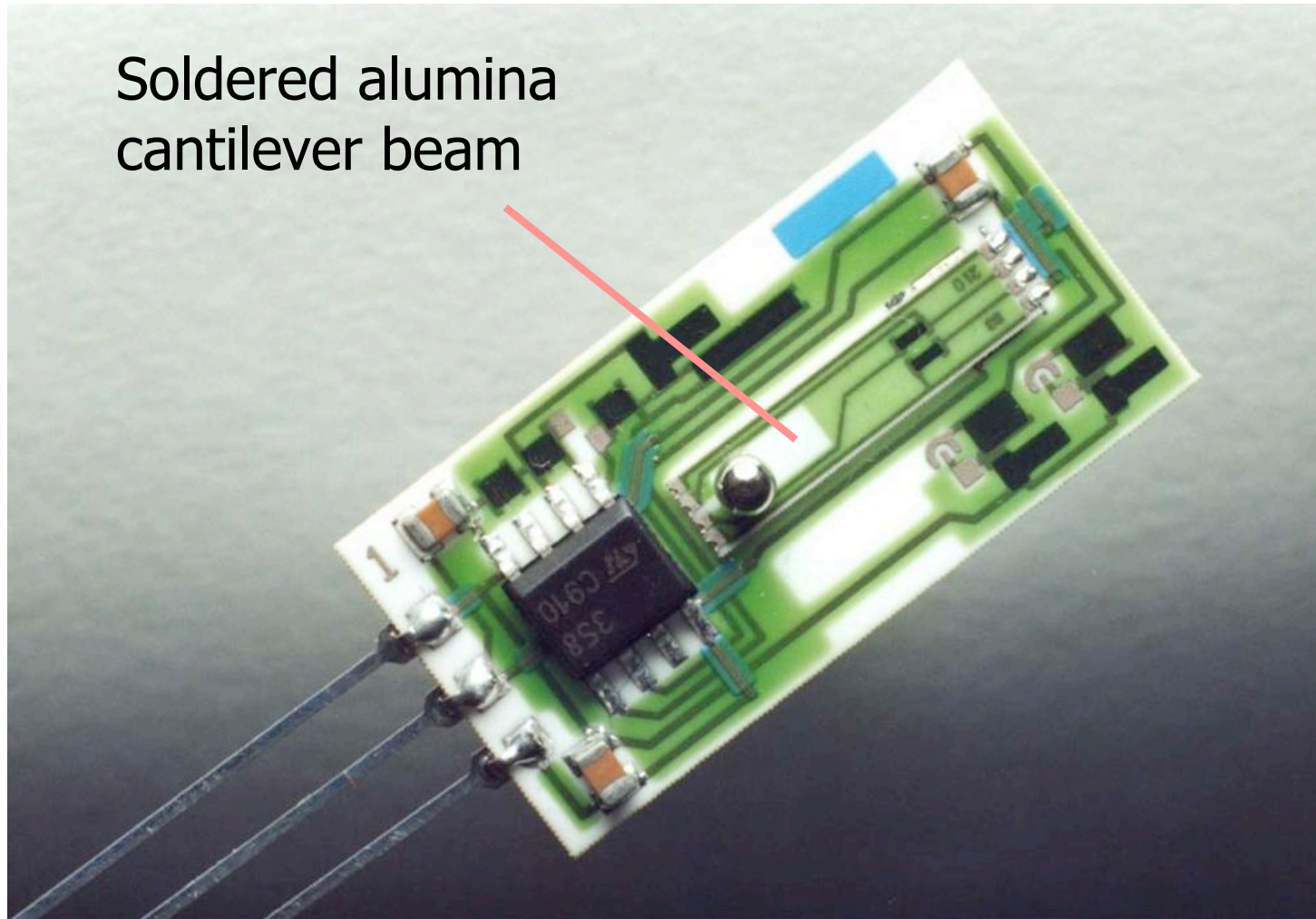
(Si : 50)

(metal *DMS* - *Dehnmessstreifen* : 2)



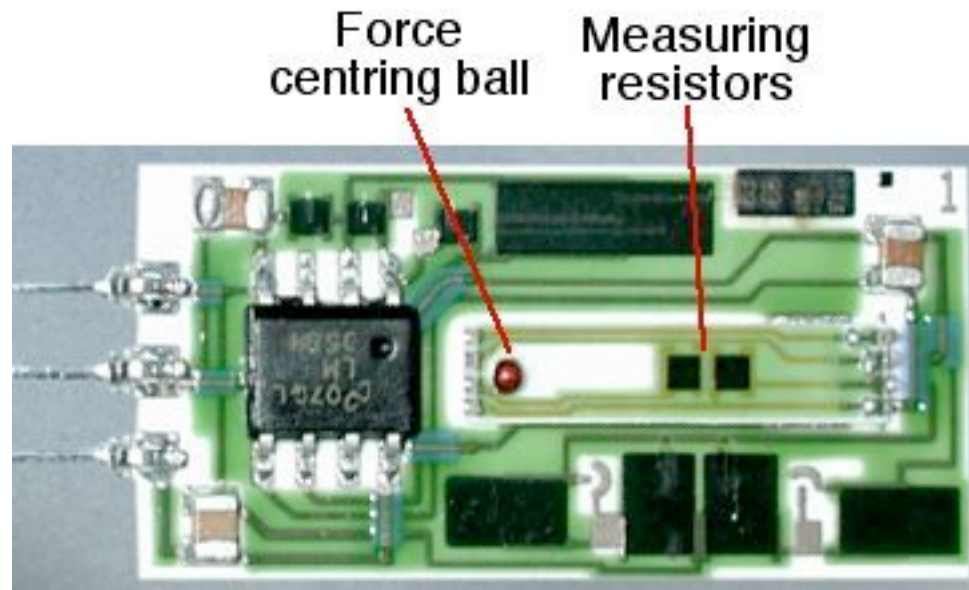
# Product: force sensor

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# Product: force sensor

2003 Maeder IMAPS strength 6



## Stressed films

1. Terminations / conductor lines.
2. Measuring resistors.
3. Protective glass.

# Improving sensor response?

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1. **Resistive composition.** High gauge factor compositions have problems...
2. **Strain.** Needs better material than alumina!

# Candidate ceramic materials

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1. **High-purity alumina**: slight improvement.
2. **Zirconia**: potentially the best.
3. **ZTA**:  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{ZrO}_2$ : strong & close to alumina.
4. **LTCC**? Not high strength, but other advantages (integration & shape).



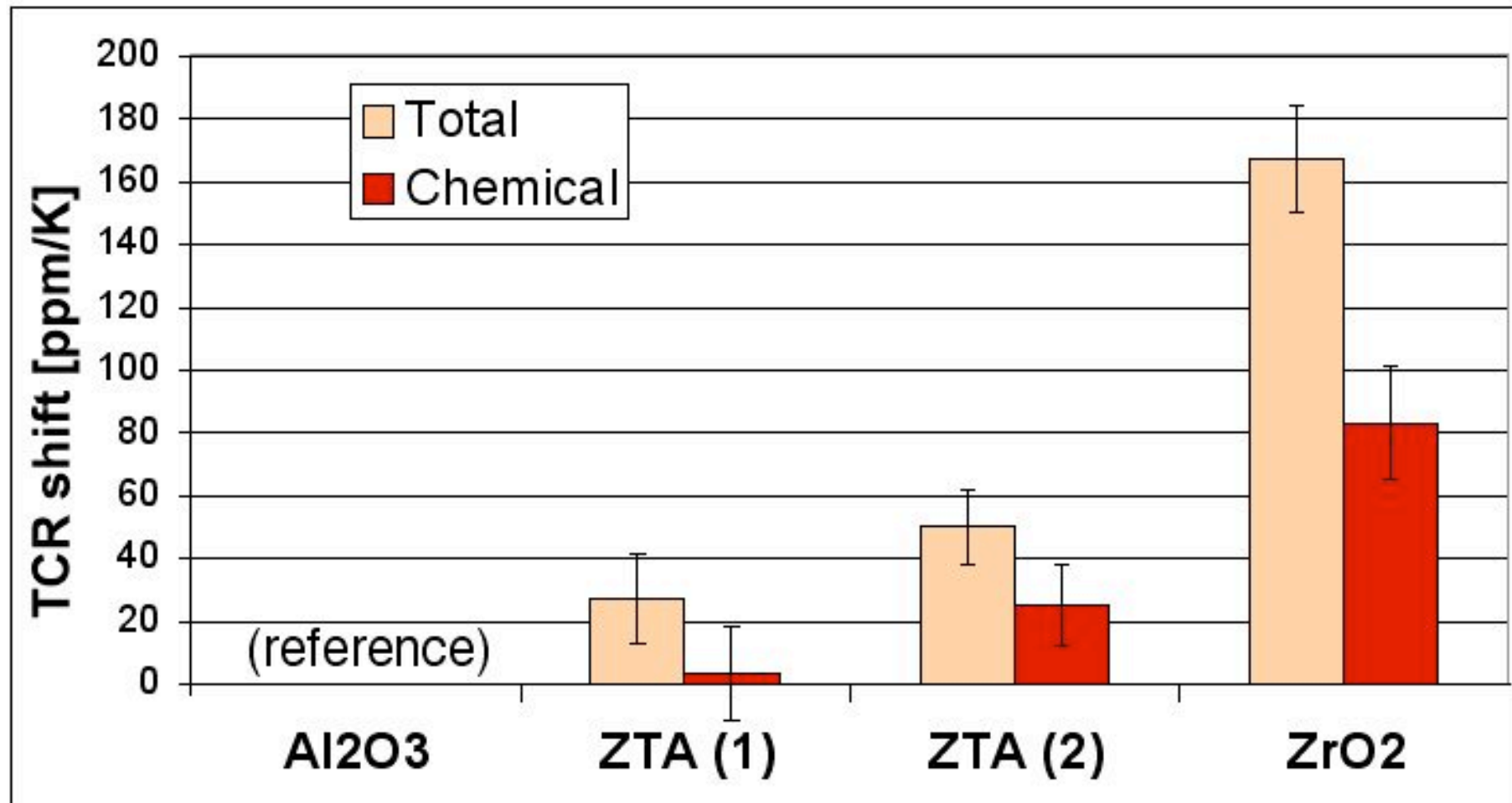
# Issues with ceramics

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- Chemical reactions with thick-film pastes?
- Strain limited by paste failure?
- Thermal expansion - stress and TCR.
- **Weakening of substrate by thick-films:**  
only tensile stresses really count...
- Weakening by firing schedule: metals,  $\text{ZrO}_2$ ?

# Compatibility: Du Pont 2041

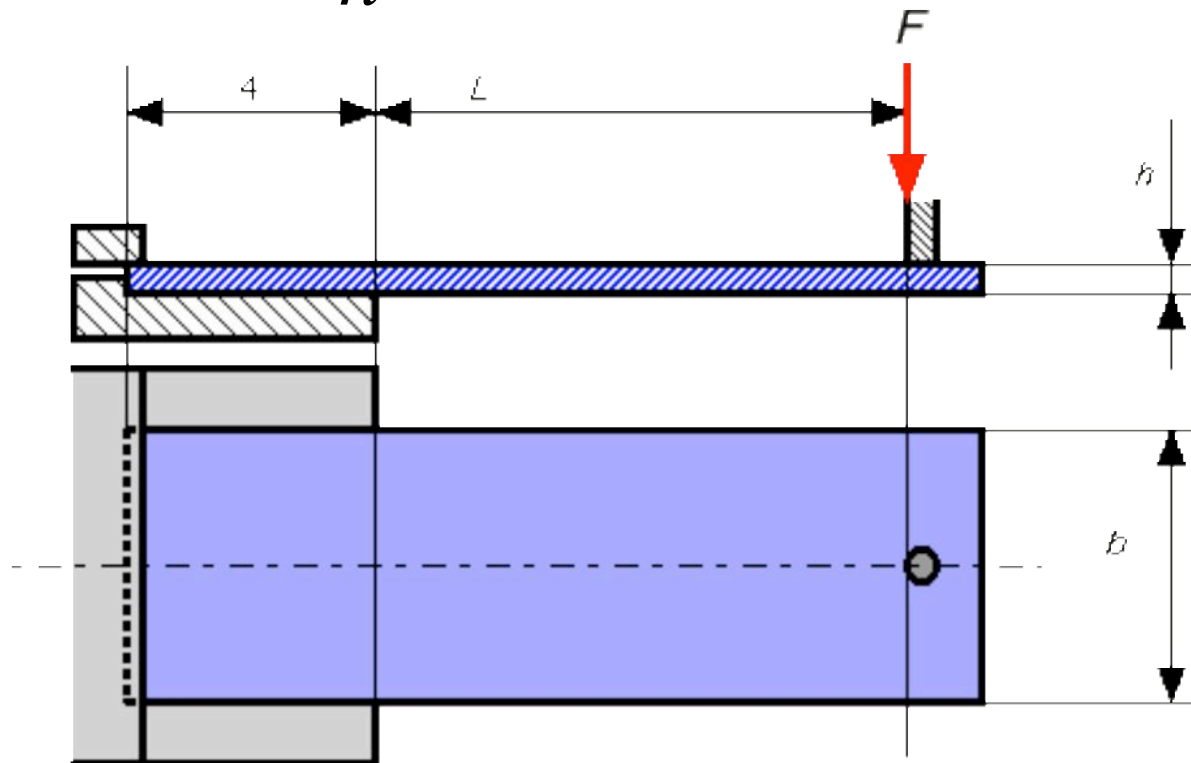
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# Test setup: long & short-term

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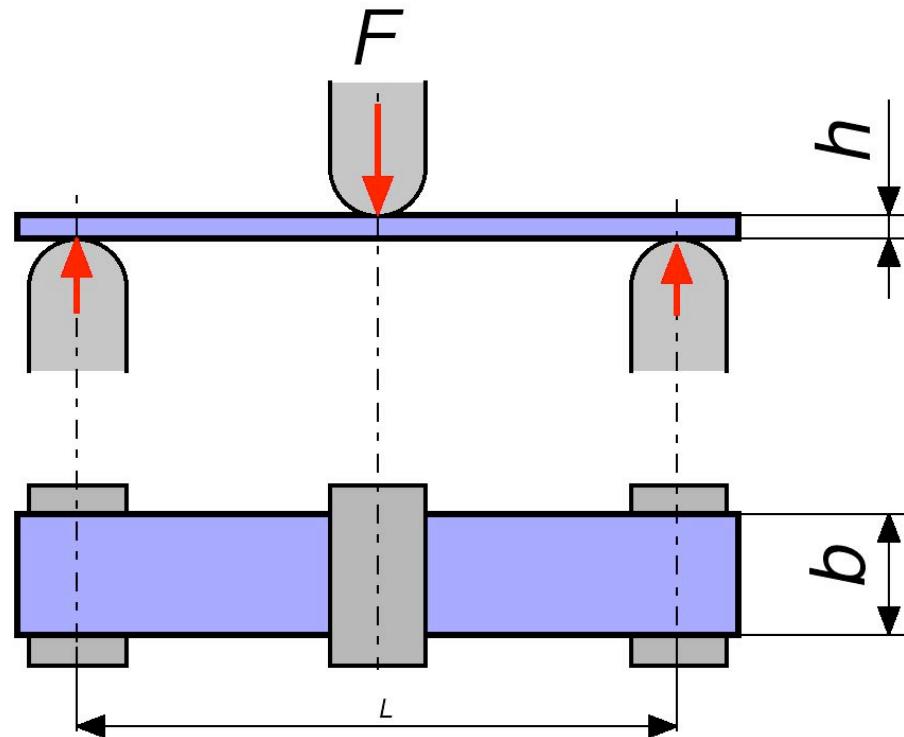
$$\sigma_{nominal} = \frac{6F \cdot L}{h^2} \quad L \approx 8 ; b \approx 3 ; h \approx 0.25 \text{ mm}$$



# Test setup: short-term

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$$\sigma_{nominal} = \frac{3F \cdot L}{2b \cdot h^2} \quad L \approx 40 ; b = 10.7 ; h \approx 0.25 \text{ mm}$$

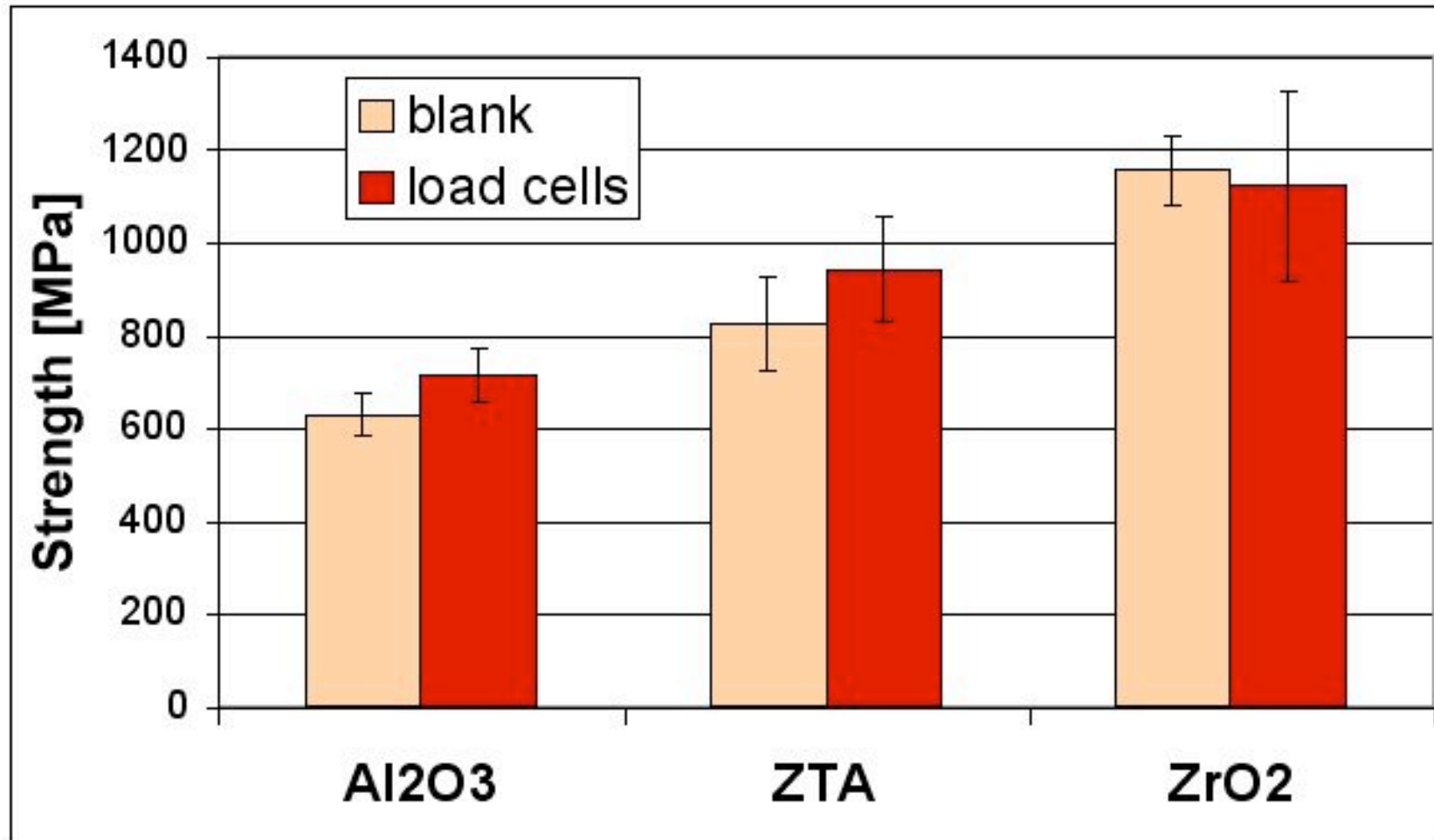




# Blank and screen-printed

(Short-term, stress)

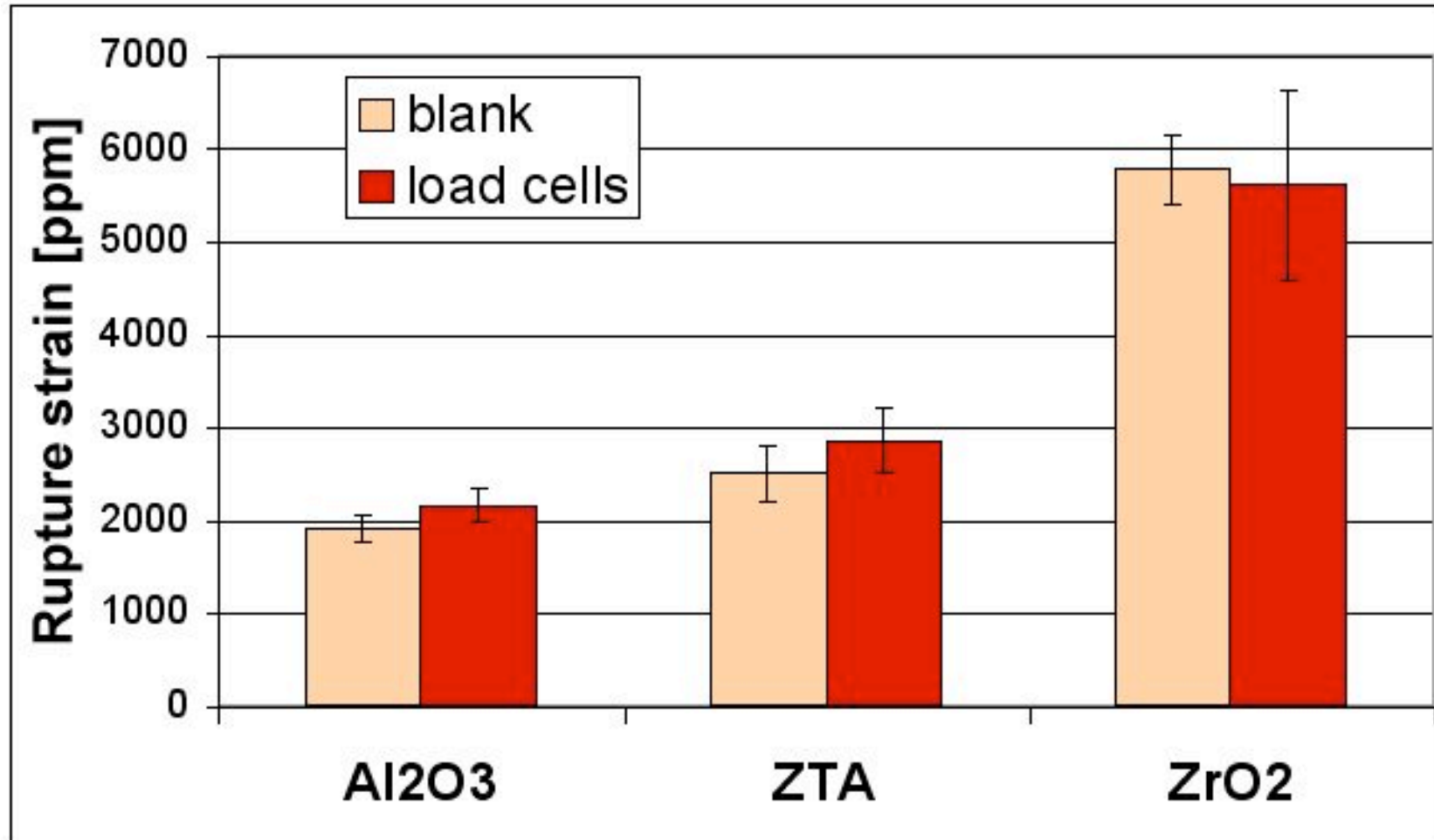
2003 Maeder IMAPS strength 13



# Blank and screen-printed

(Short-term, strain)

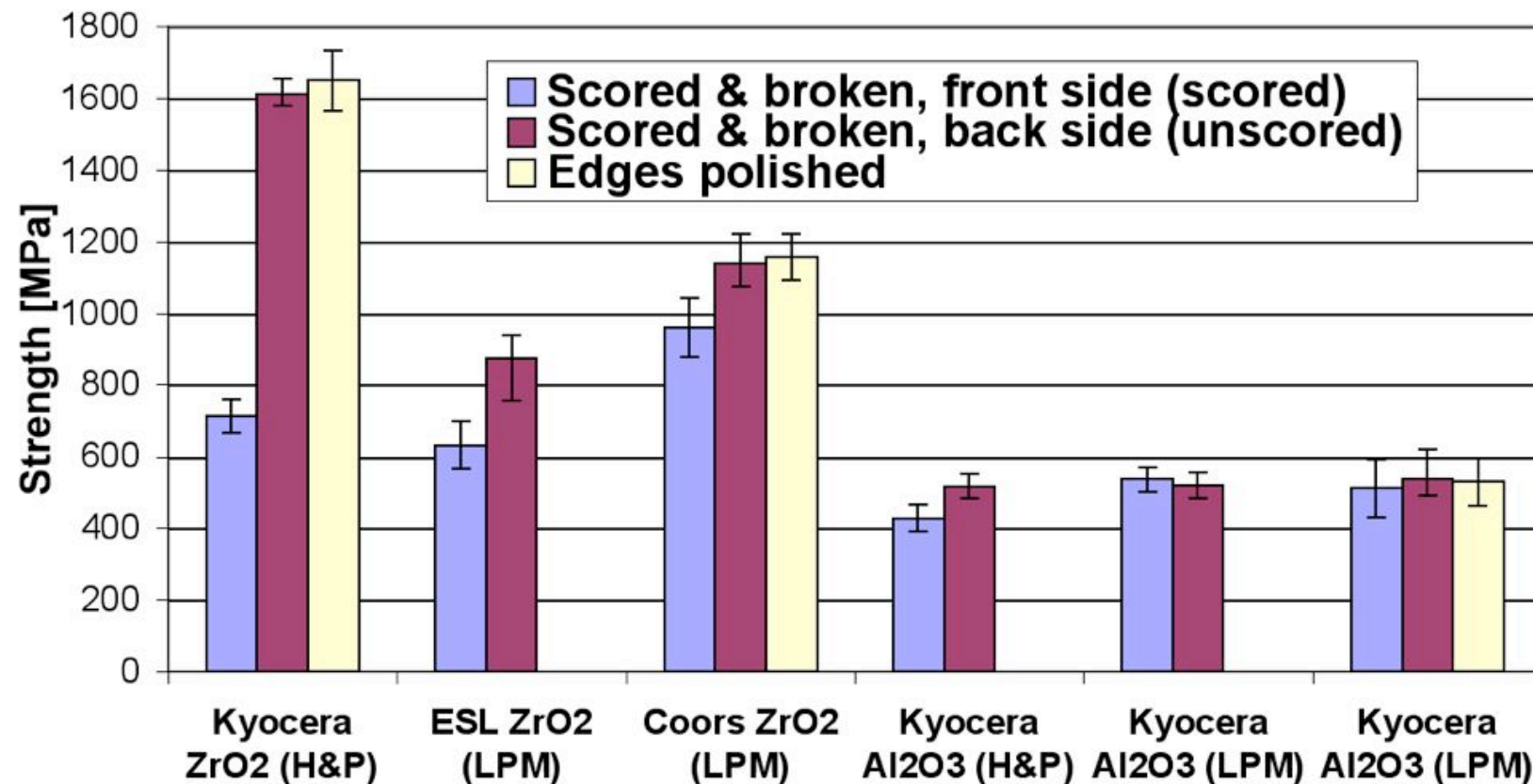
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# Effect of scoring & breaking

2003 Maeder IMAPS strength 15

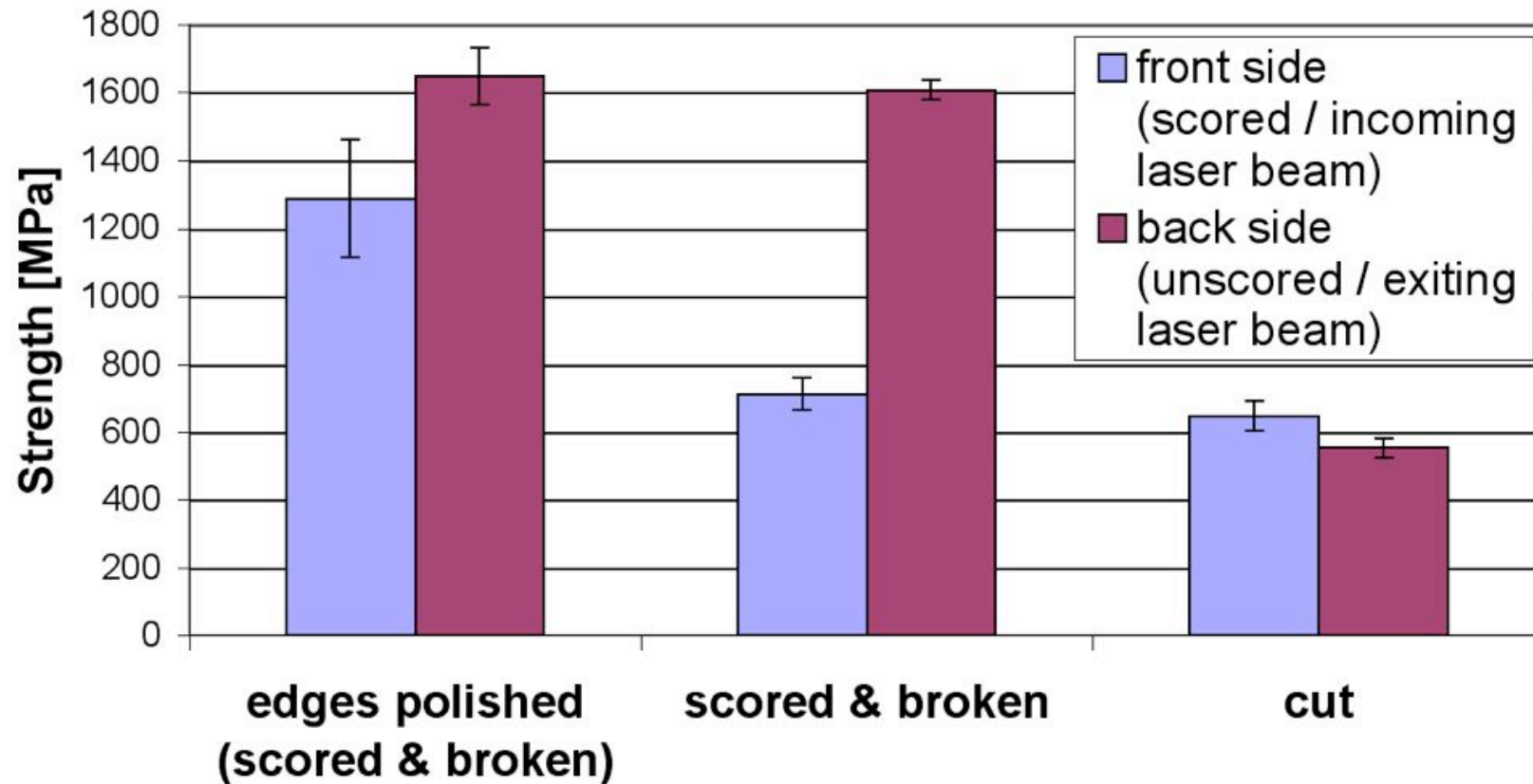
(Short-term)



# Effect of scoring or cutting

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(Zirconia, short-term)

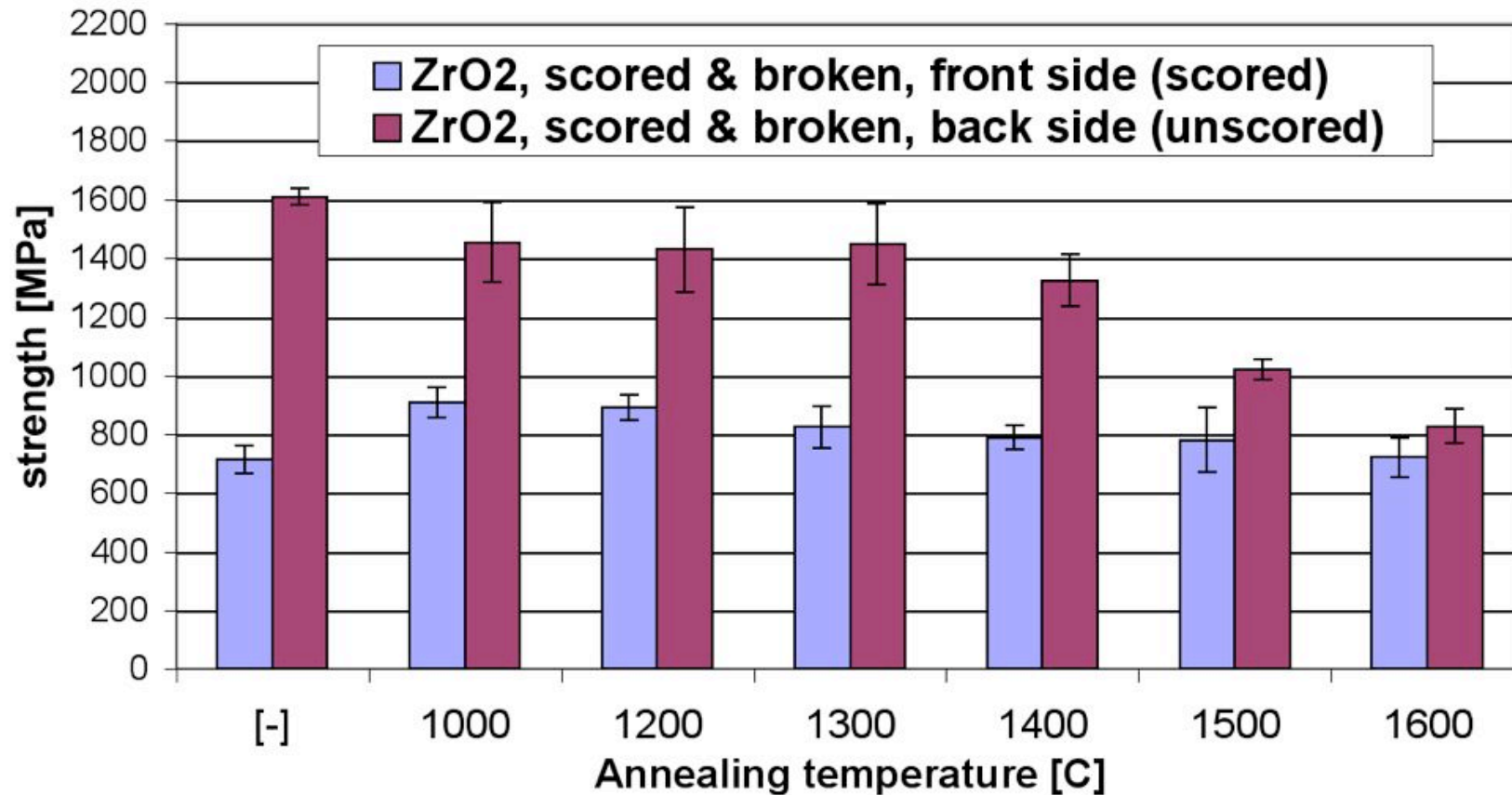




# Scored zirconia: annealing

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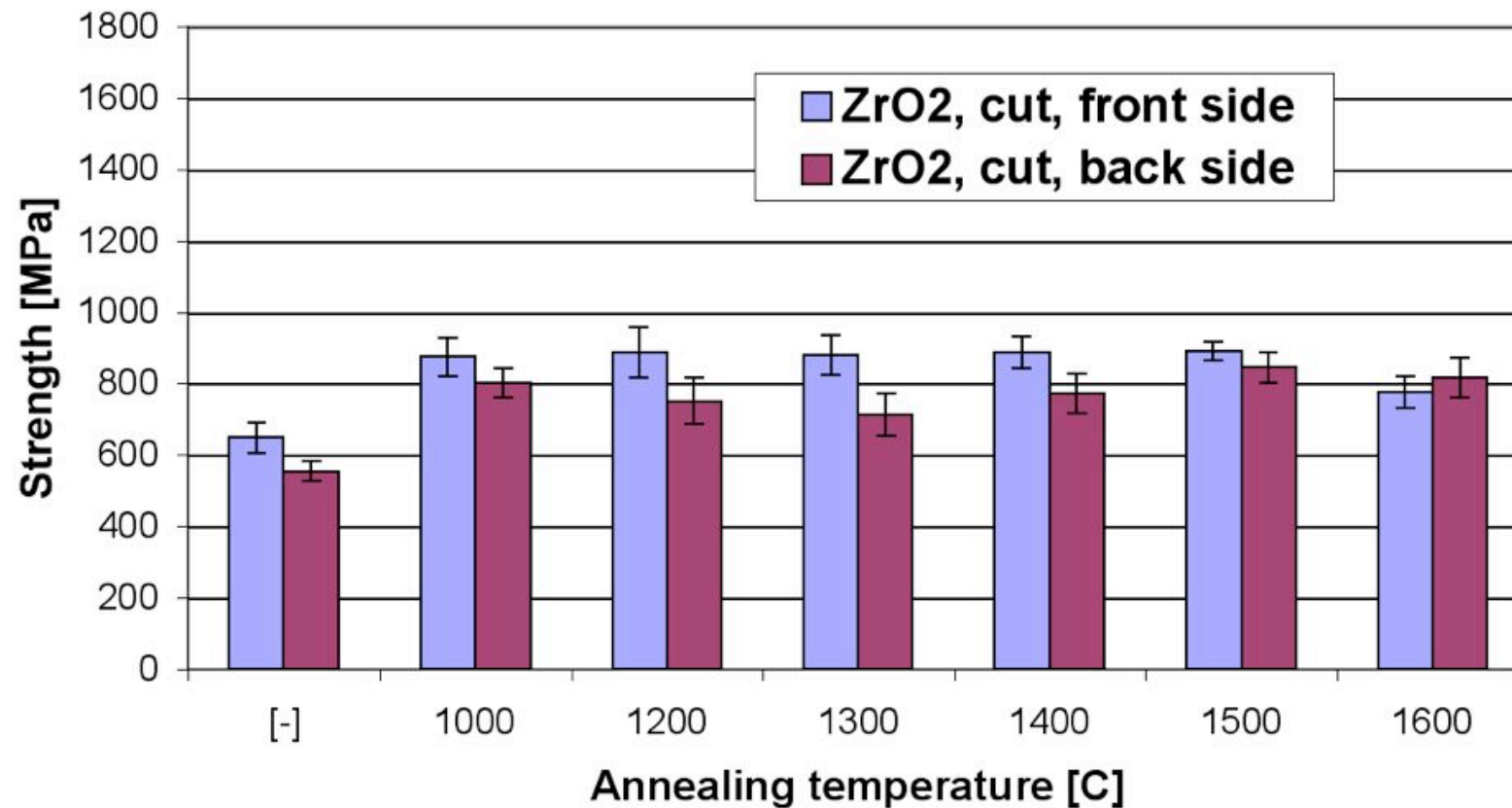
(Short-term)



# Laser-cut zirconia: annealing

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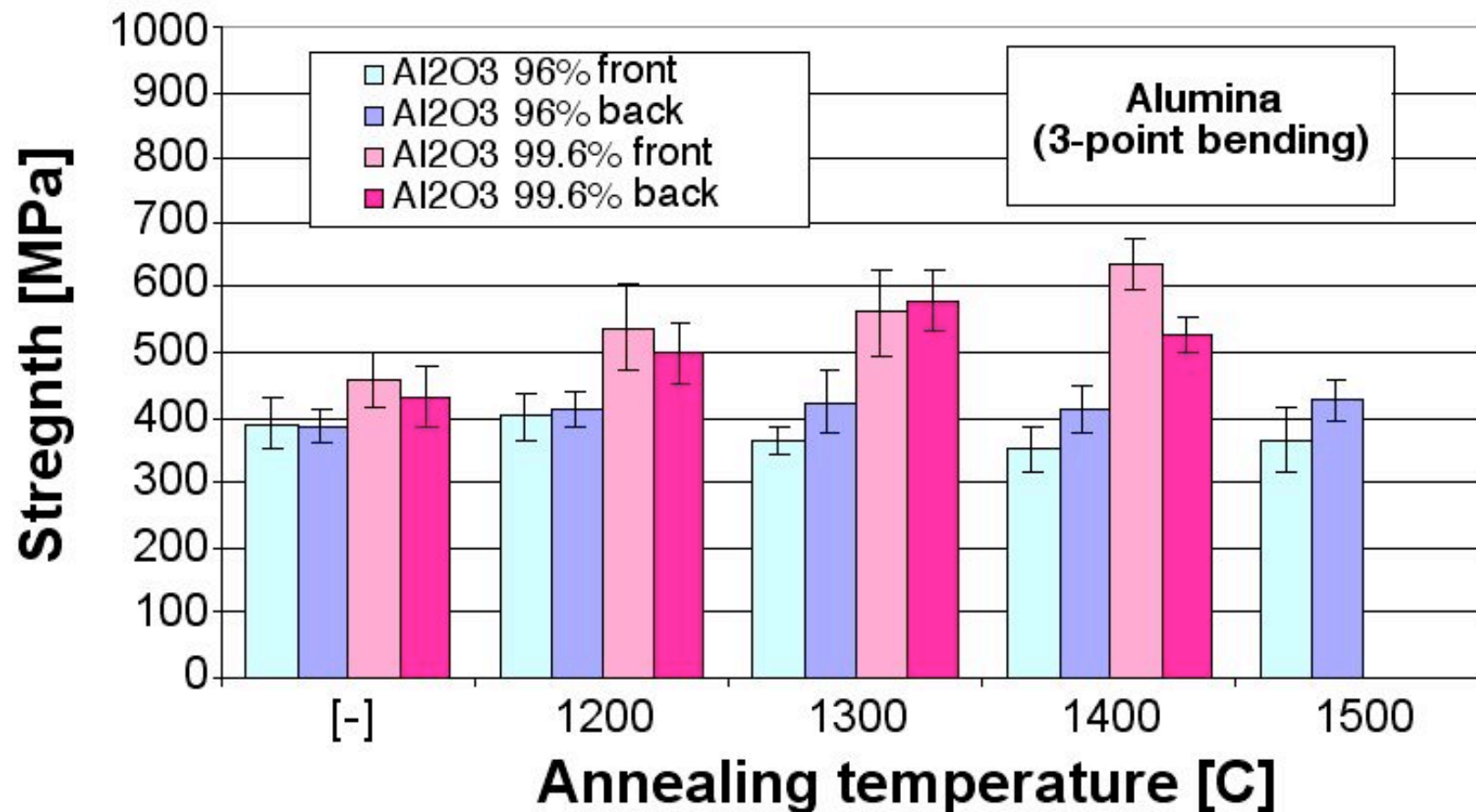
(Short-term)



# Laser-cut alumina: annealing

(Short-term)

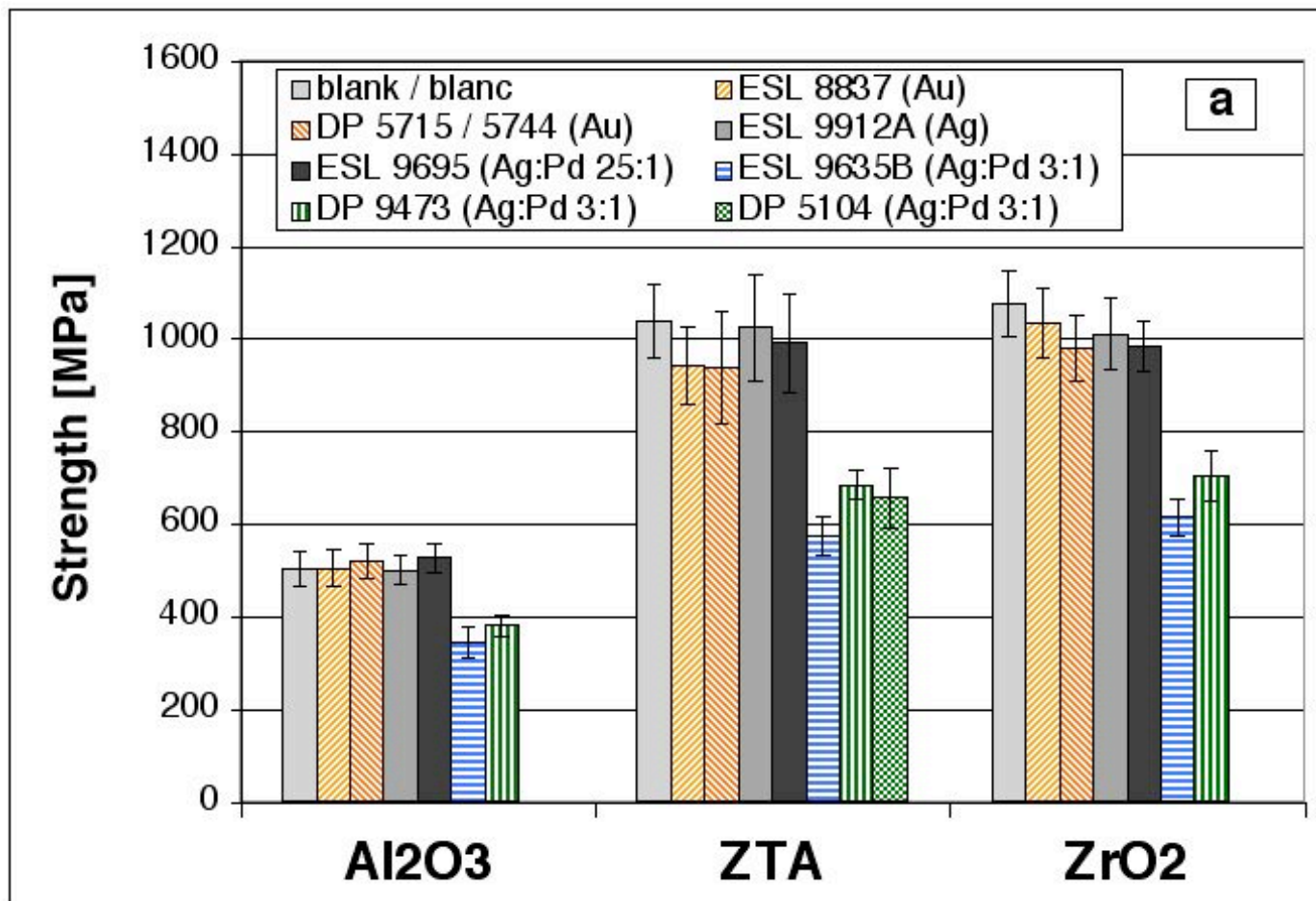
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# Effect of metals on strength

(Short-term, absolute)

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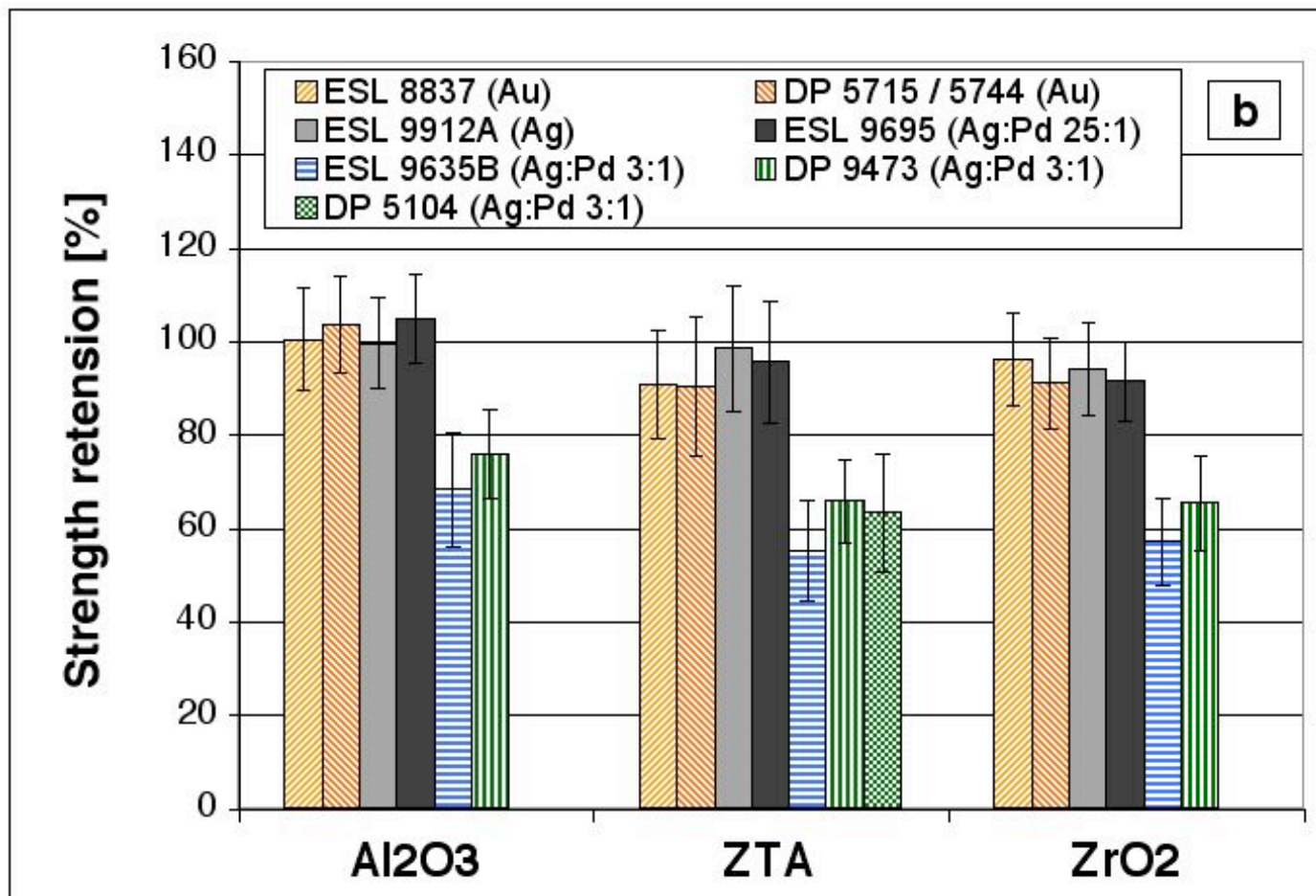




# Effect of metals on strength

(Short-term, relative)

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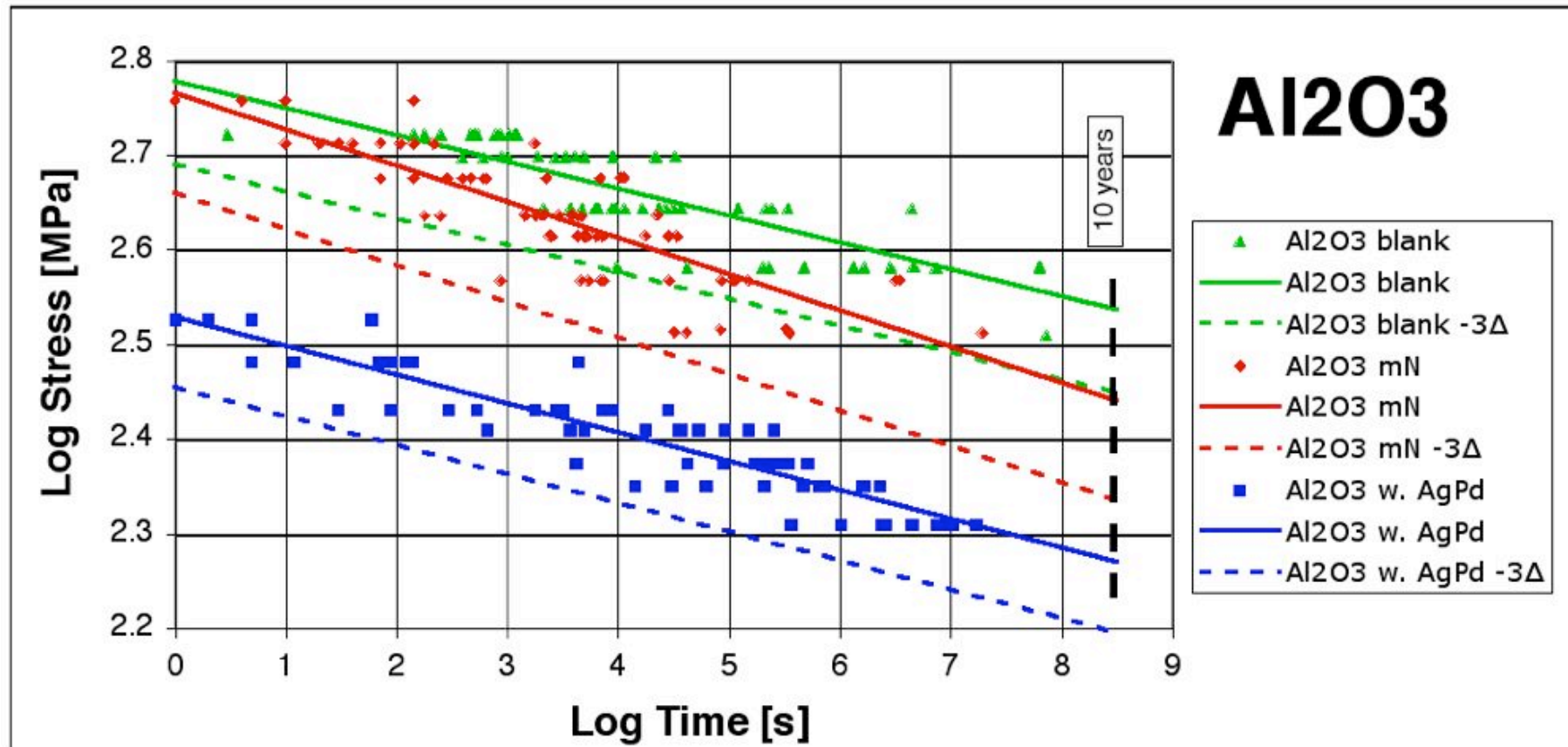
# Summary: short-term results

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- $\text{ZrO}_2$  has potentially highest signal, but compatibility problems: TCR shift.
- ZTA is « drop-in » improvement over  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ .
- Films & processing can seriously degrade mechanical properties, especially for high-strength substrates.
- Good choice of materials & processing: little or no degradation of short-term strength.

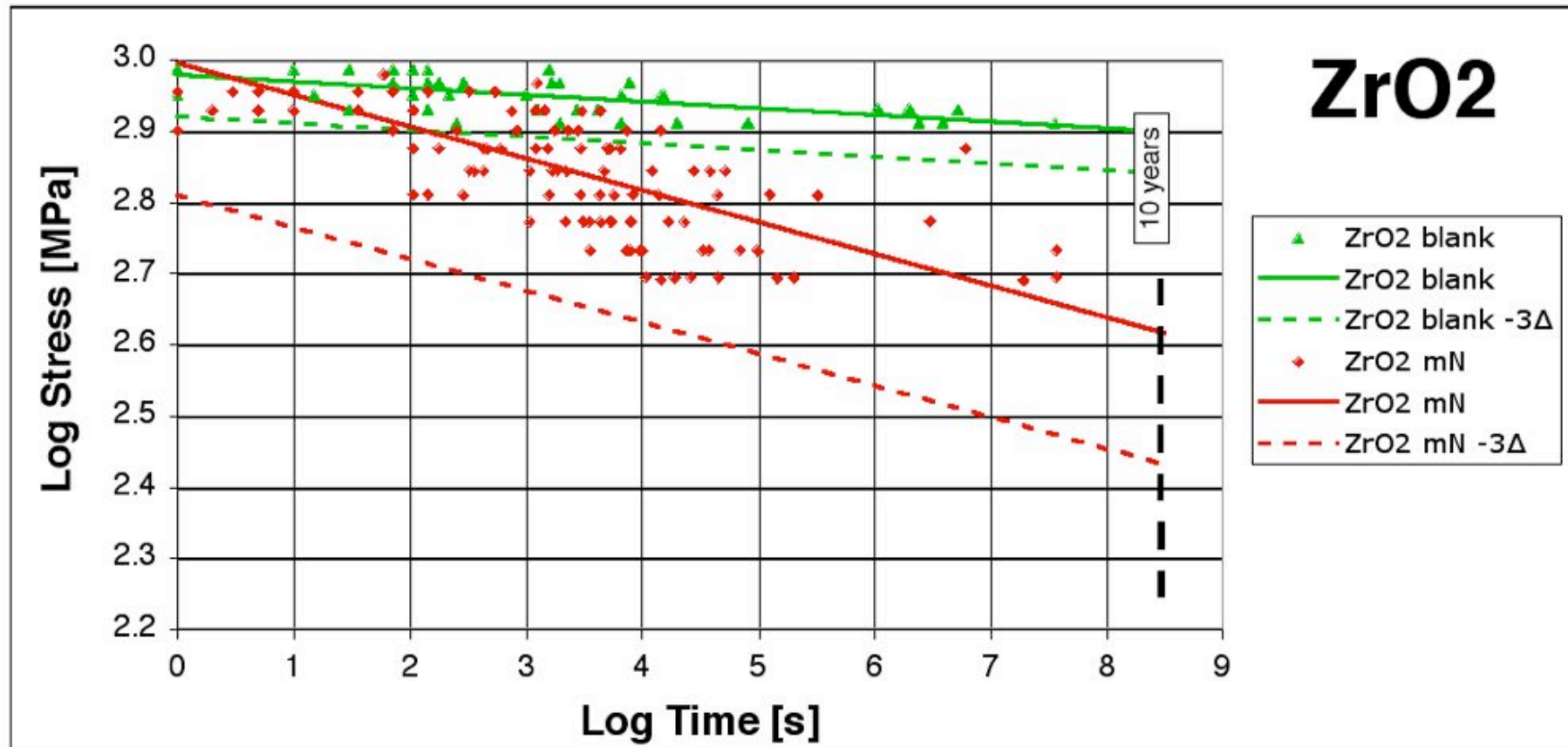
# Long-term strength

2003 Maeder IMAPS strength 23



# Long-term strength

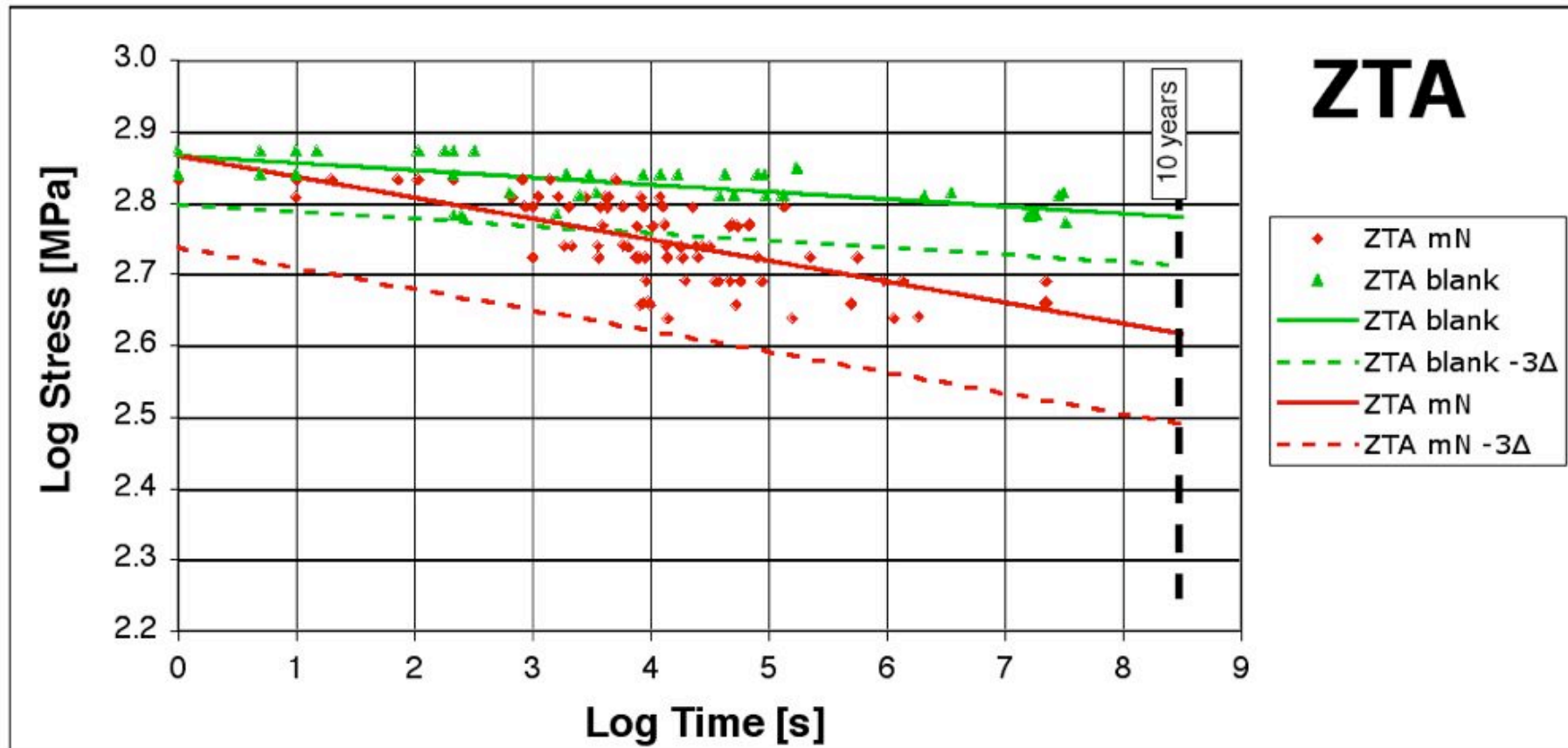
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# Long-term strength

2003 Maeder IMAPS strength 25



# Strength: conclusion

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- Little or no short-term degradation.
- Static fatigue properties degraded.

⇒ **Still room for improvement!**